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AN EVALUATION OF INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DISTRICT LUCKNOW UTTAR PRADESH

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MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Conducted by :

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LUCKNOW-226 024

2002

PREFACE

Wasteland means degraded land, which is producing below its full productive capacity and which can be improved through a reasonable investment. In Lucknow wasteland of Gosaiganj block has been selected for the treatment on the basis of Watershed Management. Watershed Management is a multi-pronged approach for the overall development of rainfed areas. It comprises of not only soil and water conservation but also suggests various alternatives means for income generation. Through these, it aims at self-sufficiency of rural areas. In order to realize this goal, a synergistic approach is essential. Adoption of sustainable methods for the conservation of soil and water, mobilization of people for participating in planning and implementation of the watershed project, capacity building and Community Organization, Co-ordination between different developmental agencies, i.e., Central and State Governments, Non-Government Organizations, Other private agencies and a viable extension wing all these aspects form the anchor of any Watershed Project. Essence of unified participatory approach would definitely transform the grey areas into green, which is the index of a successful watershed programme.

The ministry of Rural Development Department of Land Resources, sponsored this mid-term evaluation study for District Lucknow, to be conducted by author at the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. I do have an opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. K.K. Sinha, Secretary, Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Lucknow, for providing us the opportunity to conduct this evaluation. I am also thankful to Mr. R.S. Pande; Addl. Director, Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Lucknow, for extending necessary support during the study. Mr. Pande has been very helpful to me as he spared his valuable time to discuss various issues related with the study despite his busy work schedule, as and when I approached to him. I am obliged to the officials of the department of Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow, working in the Project as PIA at Lucknow, particularly to Mr. Satish Chandra Srivastava, B.S.A. and Mr. J.P. Tiwari, Accountant for extending necessary co-operation during the field survey and study period.

I express my profound obligation and gratitude to Prof. G.P. Mishra, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who not only encouraged me to work on this evaluation study but also spared his valuable time to guide me despite his busy schedule. Prof. Mishra has always been a source of academic inspiration to me and completion of this evaluation study, his contribution has been too vital to be expressed in just few words. I am also thankful to Prof. A.K. Singh for providing me all kind of facilities during the field survey of this study in his tenure as Director of the Institute.

I am also thankful to Mrs. Geeta Bisht for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records.

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October 31, 2002.

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AN EVALUATION OF INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DISTRICT LUCKNOW UTTAR PRADESH

1. INTRODUCTION

The watershed is a manageable hydrological unit that makes a harmonious use of the prevailing climate, soil, water, locally available material and human resources towards stepping up crop yields. The watershed approach provides the ideal means for Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. It involves the exploration and development of the complex inter-relationship between the watershed resources and population of the region and has opened-up new vistas in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production. Watershed is a physical, economic and social system, which has a wide-ranging effect on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal points for all the watershed activities. People and nature are both part of a whole. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile eco-systems in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

Integrated Watershed Management is the process of formulating and implementing a course of action involving natural and human resources in a

watershed, taking into account the social, political, economical and institutional factors operating within the watershed and the surrounding river basin and other relevant regions to achieve specific social objectives. Typically this process would include: (i) establishing watershed management objectives, (ii) formulating and evaluating alternative resource management actions involving various implementations, tools and institutional arrangements, (iii) choosing and implementing a preferred course of action and (iv) through monitoring of activities and outcomes, evaluating performance in terms of degree of achievement of the specified objective.

The watershed approach is the application of Integrated Watershed Management in the planning and implementation of resource management and rural development projects or as part of planning for specific resource sectors such as agricultural, forestry or mining. Imbedded in this approach is the linkage between uplands and lowlands in both biophysical and socio-economic contexts. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

The sustained productivity of food, fuel, fodder, fibre, fruit and timber can be ensured by judicious and effective management of soil, water and vegetation. More recent water management is coming up as an integrated approach for overall development of an area, in terms of socio-political and economic

development. Watershed management must explicitly recognise. The range of physical, social, economic and political factors that result in the observed patterns of use. Different development agencies viz., Governmental, Non-governmental and Private are involved in planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of watershed activities in a vast acreage of land. With the fact, that land is a non-renewable resources, hence availability is limited for all primary production system. Therefore, the basic natural resources should be managed and utilized in a proper and judicious manner to get maximum production as well as minimising the natural hazard.

In the light of the above statements, an Integrated Wasteland Development Project on Watershed basis for the Gosaiganj block of district Lucknow, was prepared by the Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and submitted to the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Lucknow, in the year 1999 for the financial assistance. Integrated Wasteland Development Project based on Watershed Development Programme for Gosaiganj block of district Lucknow was sanctioned in the a year 1999-2000. The proposal was approved for the execution of the programme in Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district, at a total cost of Rs.4,44,52,000 (Rupees Four crores, fourty four lakhs, fifty two thousands only) for the treatment of the total area of 11,113 hectare.

For the execution of work in the project, an amount of Rs.199.20 lakhs had sanctioned in three installments. The first installment of Rs.66, 67,000/- (Rupees

Sixty six lakhs, sixty seven thousand only) was cleared on March 13,2000 to the DRDA Lucknow. The second installment of Rs. 44,45,000 (Rupees Forty Four Lakhs, Forty Five Thousand only) was cleared on March 23, 2001 to DRDA. Third installment of Rs.88, 08,000/- (Rupees Eighty Eight Lakhs, Eight Thousand only) was cleared to DRDA Lucknow. These installments were cleared alongwith certain norms and directive laid by the department of Wasteland Development, Government of India. It has been informed that due to certain reasons and procedural delay, DRDA had released this amount to PIA a bit late.

After the completion of first phase of the project period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002, Government realized to make a mid-term evaluation for the executed work during the period and expenditure had been made. The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been selected by the Department of Land Development and Water Resource, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh, for conducting an evaluation of executed work and scheme of the Project in district Lucknow.

2. METHODOLOGY:

The evaluation report of the Integrated Wasteland Development Project for district Lucknow has been prepared mainly on the basis of intensive field survey and on the basis of documents and information collected from the PIA and DRDA. A deep enquiry has been made by evaluator regarding the

Wasteland Development Team (WDT), Watershed Association (WA), Community Organization, Users Groups, Self-help Groups, Women Groups and their participation in the execution of project work. The selection of villages was made randomly and has been checked thoroughly. Some of the check Dams (CD), Peripheral Bund (PB), Lateral Bunds (LB), Community Development Work etc., were checked carefully at the concerning watersheds and villages which were executed by PIA in the project.

The vital photographs of the check Dams (CD), Peripheral Bunds (PB)/ Marginal Bunds (MB), Lateral Bunds and other structures completed from the work fund and community Development Fund, were taken and placed in this report. Evaluator personally met with the President, Treasurer and other members of the self-help Groups (SHG) at the concerning villages and enquired about the progress of the groups and checked their accounts, passbooks and proceeding registers. We also met with Pradhans and Farmers of the concerning villages and watersheds and enquired about the progress and impact of the project in their area. All the relevant information and documents regarding the execution of watershed Development work under IWDP, have been gathered from Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikaris (BSA) Mr. Satish Chandra Srivatava and his unit, Sharda Nahar Pranali, Lucknow. All other informations regarding the receive of installment and expenditure were compiled by Mr. J.P. Tiwari, accountant, working in IWDP, Lucknow.

3. PROJECT PROFILE:

Wasteland means degraded land, which is producing below its full productive capacity and which can be improved through a reasonable investment (Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, 1994). The land, which is deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes. In district Lucknow, the wasteland has been selected on the basis of intensive field survey and watershed. A survey team held detailed discussion with the Watershed Associations, Watershed Committees to identify the need of each village/watershed with regards to fodder, fuel, timber as well as measures required to be taken to conserve soil, moisture and natural resources.

To develop the wasteland on watershed basis an Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) for block Gosaiganj of District Lucknow had been prepared by PIA (Sharda Nahar Pranali, Lucknow) for the financial support from the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The Wasteland of district Lucknow, which has been taken and improved by applications of scientific, technological and other sources, so as to provide economically and ecologically viable vegetative cover on watershed basis. Therefore, watershed has been taken as the basic unit for planning, conservation of soil and water, regeneration of vegetal cover.

The problem area lies between latitude 26.55° and longitude 80.59° . The north boundary of the area is surrounded by the river Gomti. South boundary is surrounded by Haidargarh Branch. The general topography of the area is moderately sloppy. A few gullies are also present which required to be treated. Most of the area is irrigated by canals. The monsoon is erratic and the average rainfall is 664 mm. per year. The temperature varies from 30° centigrade in the month of January to 44° centigrade in the month of June. The climate is subtropical (see the map of Gosaiganj block on page 8).

The texture of soil varies from loamy sand to sandy loam. The loamy sand covers an area of 4330.00 hectares and sandy loam covers an area of 3867.00 hectares of problem area of the district. Clay loam soil cover 534.00 hectares, silty loam soil cover an area 15239.00 hectares and cover by miscellaneous soil 3606.00 hectares. The cultivable area of Gosaiganj Block is 5883.00 hectares and fallow land is 5230.00 hectares. Slope of area varies from 1 percent to 15 per cent. Only shallow revines having depth of gully ranges from 0.3 to 1.5 metres. Average annually rainfall received 664 mm. Out of this 70 percent of rain water flows as run-off towards river and nala carrying with fertile soil rich in nutrients decreasing soil fertility every year. This has resulted in continuous decrease in the productivity. Due to continuous pumping out ground water, aquifer level is falling at an average of 0.31 meter per year.

GANJ

DISTRICT ELUCKNOW

SCALE = 2 C.m. = 1 K.m.



TRICT-BOUNDARY	~~~~~
SIL- BOUNDARY	~~~~~
EX- BOUNDARY	~~~~~
EDGE-BOUNDARY	~~~~~
ER	~~~~~
WAY LINE (S.G.)	~~~~~
VAL	~~~~~
TER SHED	0
Tar. Area	11,113

4. MAIN PROBLEMS OF SELECTED WATERSHED :

Due to mis-management of natural resources like soil, water and vegetation, top soil has been washed away and formation of shallow ravines are under process. The slope gullied land ranges from 0.3 m to 1.5 m. Due to the land degradation, ecology of the area has been disturbed. The main problems of the selected block and watershed are, (a) lack of awareness amongst the villagers about the deteriorating environmental conditions of the area, (b) 70 percent of the runoff water makes it ways towards River and Nala carrying with it fertile soil, rich in nutrients, decreasing soil fertility every year. (c) There is decline in the productivity of crops and the productivity of cereals, pulses and oil seeds (d) Due to slope and absence of vegetation in wasteland areas, the low rate of infiltration in the soil profile results in moisture stress during September and October months if short dry spells occur. (e) Due to erratic rain productivity of crops fluctuates from year to year- two droughts are there in every five years. This is a common feature of the presented rainfall pattern in the region. (f) Availability of water for human and animals is less than the demand, especially in the summer months. In the month May and June there is acute shortage of drinking water in the area. (g) Due to continuous cutting of trees, overgrazing of grass and bushes and shrubs, the ecological balance of the area has been badly disturbed (h) Due to increasing population of human and animals there is competition for collection of food and fodder. (I) Loss of grasses and other vegetation due to over grazing resulting in severe soil erosion

and loss of fertility from sloppy and uneven lands. (j) There is poor live-stock with low milk yields and droughts system causing great harm to the scanty vegetation available in the watershed area. (k) The trend of leaving the villages by the educated youth in search of job to the nearby cities, results in the continuances of ignorance in the development of villages with special reference to wasteland areas.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:

Watershed proposal had been prepared on the basis of guidelines provided by the Wasteland Development Board, Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India. The main objectives of this Watershed Management Project are to active following goals in Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district.

- (1) *To conserve natural land resources for sustained agricultural production.*
- (2) *Optimum utilization of the watershed natural resources likes land, water, vegetation etc. that will mitigate adverse effects of drought and prevent further ecological degradation.*
- (3) *Employment generation and development of the human and other economic resources of the villages in order to promote income generation activities.*
- (4) *Restoration of ecological balance in the village falling in watershed areas.*
- (5) *More suitable distribution of the benefits of land and water resources.*
- (6) *To reduce surface run off and losses of fertile soil masses due to erosion.*
- (7) *To recharge ground water and recycle of rain water.*
- (8) *To utilize the land according to its capability to produce grain, fruits, timber, grasses and medicinal plants.*

The total reported area of Lucknow district is 2,54,400 hectares and the total wasteland is 66,379 hectares. The total area of Gosaiganj block is 34,551 hectares of which 117 villages having an area of 28,674 hectares, out of which 11,113 hectares in the problem area which has to be reclaimed, with cost norms of total Rs.444.52 lakhs. The total number of watershed selected under the Integrated Wasteland Development Project is 20 in Gosaiganj block of the district. On an average, the area of Watershed is ranging from 463 hectares (in Sithauli Kalan Village) to 702 hectares (in Adampur Nanbasta Village). Watershed-wise location and area to be treated is in Table -1.

Table-1 : Watershed-wise Location and Area to be treated in block Gosaiganj, District Lucknow.

S.N.	Name of Village/Watershed	Total Area (in ha.)	Area to be treated (in ha.)	Remarks
1.	Mohari Kalan	500.00	500.00	Under the supervision of BSA Beli Kalan
2.	Chand Sarai	625.00	625.00	
3.	Maghua	524.00	524.00	
4.	Dakhinwara	529.00	529.00	
5.	Annaiya Khargpur	599.00	599.00	
6.	Chakgajaria	555.00	555.00	
7.	Madhav Maukalan	617.00	617.00	
8.	Kewali	583.00	583.00	
9.	Raipur Sadra	481.00	481.00	
10.	Sonai Kajehra	514.00	514.00	
11.	Mitauli Adampur	505.00	505.00	Under the supervision of BSA Bakshi Ka Talab
12.	Mahura Kalan	559.00	559.00	
13.	Bhaura Kalan	555.00	555.00	
14.	Gomi Khera	631.00	631.00	
15.	Ghuskar	583.00	583.00	
16.	Salampur	539.00	539.00	
17.	Chamartolia	485.00	485.00	
18.	Jahangirpur	702.00	702.00	
19.	Adampur Naubasta	564.00	564.00	
20.	Sithauli Kalan	463.00	463.00	
	Total	1113.00	1113.00	

Source : BSA, Sharda Nahar Pranali, at Lucknow

6. STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION :

At the time of evaluation in September 2002, the structural organisation, working at DRDA level in Lucknow was found as Mr. Anil Kumar Sagar (Chief Development Officer), Mr. Jagdish Singh (Project Director), and Mr. Umashankar Bajpai (Deputy Director). The working structure at PIA level was found as Mr. Bacche Lal (BSA, Belikalan) and Mr. Satish Chandra Srivastava (BSA, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow) Mr. Jabir Ali (Junior Engineer), Mr. B.L. Yadav (Junior Engineer), Mr. A.K. Srivastava (Junior Engineer) and Mr. A.B. Verma (Junior Engineer). It has been found that 14 Asstt. Inspector was working in different watershed under the supervision of Junior Engineers. Mr. Ravindra Singh Rathi, Mr. H.S. Upadhyay, Mr. N.D. Viswakarma, Mr. K. Singh, Mr. I.S. Sahi, Mr. L. Raj Yadav, Mr. M.L. Gupta, Mr. S.K. Verma and Mr. A.K. Srivastava, all these nine Asstt. Inspector was working under the supervision of BSA Belikalan and Mr. Bindeshwar Singh, Mr. R.S. Tiwari, Mr. R.B. Singh. Mr. Amar Singh Yadav and Giri Chand Sharma, all these five Asstt. Inspector was working under the control of BSA, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow. (Table 2).

Table-2: A List of PIA Workers under the IWDP, Block Gosaiganj, District, Lucknow

SN.	Name of Officer	Name of Junior Engineer	Name of Asstt. Inspector
1.	Mr. Bacche Lal (BSA Beli Kalan) Mr. Jai Nath Sharma (BSA Beli Kalan, transfer in the month of July, 2002, charge Handed over to Mr. Bacche Lal)	Mr. Jabir Ali	Mr. Ravindra Singh Rathi Mr. H.S. Upadhyay Mr. N.D. Vishwakarma Mr. K. Singh Mr. I.S. Sahi Mr. L. Raj Yadav Mr. M.L. Gupta Mr. S.K. Verma Mr. A.K. Srivastava
2.	Mr. Satish Chandra Srivastava (BSA Bakshi Ka Talab, transferred to Behrarich and charge will shortly handed over to Mr. Bacche Lal, BSA, Beli Kalan)	Mr. B.L. Yadav Mr. A.K. Srivastava Mr. A.B. Verma	Mr. Bindeshwar Singh Mr. R.S. Tiwari Mr. R.B. Singh Mr. Amar Singh Yadav Mr. Girish Chand Sharma

Source : B.S.A., Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow

It has been found that the total area of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow had been divided into two parts. First part of it comprises 11 watershed, 64 villages and saving an area of 6032 hectares, under the supervision of BSA Belikalan. Second part of it comprises of watersheds, 53 villages and having an area 5081 hectares, under the supervision of BSA Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow (Table-3).

Table -3: Work wise Division of Gosalganj Block and Its Watersheds and Villages in IWDP

S.N.	Officer Incharge	No. of Watershed	No. of Villages	Area to be treated (in ha.)
1.	B.S.A. Belikalan	11	64	6032
2.	B.S.A. Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow	09	53	5081
	Total	20	117	11,113

Source : B.S.A., Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow

As table-2 depicts, Mr. Jai Nath Sharma (BSA, Belikalan) transferred in the month of July 2002 and Mr. Bacchelal joined on his place. On the other hand, the unit of Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow transferred to Sonbhadra district and the BSA of this unit Mr. Satish Chandra Sharma, transferred to Bahraich. All other staff of this unit shifted to Sonbhadra. It has been reported that the entire charge of BSA Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow would be shifted to Mr. Bacchelal, BSA Beli Kalan, Lucknow.

7. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT TEAM (WDT):

Watershed Development Team (WDT) has been constituted in District Lucknow under the Integrated Wasteland Development Project. Altogether, there are 6 members in this team, worked to execute project work of the first phase in Gosaiganj block. Shri Jai Nath Sharma (BSA Belikalan) and Shri Satish Chandra Srivastava (BSA, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow) were the team leaders and other four, Mr. Jabir Ali (Junior engineer), Shri A.K. Srivastava (Junior Engineer), Shri B.L. yadav (Junior Engineer) Shri A.B. Verma (Junior Engineer) were the members of this Watershed Development Team. It has been found that the team leaders and other members of Watershed Development Team are well educated and technically trained in Watershed management work. The details of members of Watershed Development Team have been given in Table-4.

Table-4 : Details of Members of WDT in District Lucknow

S.N.	Name and Post of the members	Post in WDT	Department
1.	Shri Satish Chandra Shrivatava, (BSA)	Team Leader	'Bhumi and Jal Sansathan" Sharda Nahar Pranoli, Lucknow
2.	Shri Jai Nath Sharma, (BSA)	Team Leader	
3.	Shri Jabir Ali (Junior Engineer)	Member	
4.	Shri A.K. Shrivastava (Junior Engineer)	Member	
5.	Shri B.L. Yadav (Junior Engineer)	Member	
6.	Shri A.B. Verma (Junior Engineer)	Member	

Source : B.S.A. Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi ka Talab, at Lucknow.

8. DISTRICT WATERSHED ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

District Watershed Advisory Committee has been constituted for the Integrated Wasteland Development Project in Gosainganj block of districts Lucknow. This committee is having eight members altogether. All these members are educated and well qualified, having good knowledge of watershed development work. Chief Development Officer (CDO) and Project Director (PD) are working at DRDA level and are the President and Vice-president of the Advisory Committee respectively. All other persons of this committee designated as Member. They are : (1) District Agriculture Officer (2) D.L. Officer (3) D.F. Officer (4) Shri Jai Nath Sharma (BSA, Beli Kalan) (5) Shri Satish Chandra Srivastava (BSA Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow) and (6) Asstt. Engineer (DRDA, Lucknow). The Chief Development Officer (CDO) , Project Director (PD), District Agriculture Officer, D.L. Officer and Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari

(Beli Kalan) having their officers in Vikas Bhawan, Sarvodaya Nagar, Lucknow. D.F. Officer having his office at Ring Road, Indira Nagar, Lucknow Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow) having his office at 2031, Indira Nagar, Lucknow. A list of members of District Watershed Advisory Committee is given in table-5.

Table -5: List of Members of District Watershed Development Advisory Committee, District Lucknow.

S.N.	Designation of the Officer	Post	Address
1.	Chief Development Officer	President	Vikas Bhawan, Sarvidaya Nagar, Lucknow
2.	Project Director (DRDA)	Vice-president	
3.	District Agriculture Officer (D.A.O.)	Member	
4.	D.L. Officer (D.L.O.)	Member	
5.	D.F. Officer (D.F.O.)	Member	Ring Road, Indira Nagar, Lucknow
6.	Land Conservation Officer (BSA)	Member	Vikas Bhawan, Sarvidaya Nagar, Lucknow
7.	Land Conservation Officer (BSA)	Member	2031, Indira Nagar, Lucknow
8.	Asstt. Engineer (DRDA)	Member	Vikas Bhawan, Sarvidaya Nagar, Lucknow

Source : B.S.A. Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi ka Talab, at Lucknow.

9. WATERSHED COMMITTEE & ASSOCIATION (WC/WA):

Twenty Watershed Committees (WC) have been constitute in Gosainganj block of district Lucknow. All these Watershed Committees have been constituted according to Watershed norms laid by the Ministry of rural Development, Government of India. These committees have started their work and work was found in progress in all these twenty watershed. Each and every

watershed Committee has a president and a Secretary of its own. The Watershed-wise name of the villages, where Committees have been formed are: (1) Mohari Kalan (2) Chand Sarai (3) Maghua (4) Dakhin Wara Annaiya (5) Kharagapur (6) Chak Gajria (7) Madhav-maukalan (8) Kewali (9) Raipur Sadra (10) Sonai Kajehar (11) Mitauli Adampur (12) Mahura Kalan (13) Bhaura Kalan (14) Gomi Khera (15) Ghuskar (16) Salempur (17) Chamartalia (18) Jahangirpur (19) Adampur Naubasta and (20) Sithauli Kalan. It has been found that twenty Watershed Associations have been formed and every village of the concerning watershed was the member of Watershed Association in Gosaiganj block of District Lucknow and out of them, one person has been elected as President of the Watershed Association. Every Watershed Committee has a President and Secretary working under the control of BSA, and taking active part in the execution of the project work.

It has been informed by BSA, Sharda Nahar Pranali that Watershed Committees and Watershed Associations are well trained in watershed development work. All the members and beneficiaries were trained by the experts of watershed development work. The subjects of trainings were technical aspects of the project, enduring of project, regarding the benefits of self-help groups and users groups and technical knowledge of agriculture production etc. It has come to know that most of the training to these persons were provided by the officers of the Beli Kalan and Sharda Nahar Pranali. Watershed-wise name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee of Gosaiganj block of district Lucknow, has been given in Table-6.

Table -6 : Watershed-wise Name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee, Block Gosaiganj, District Lucknow

S.N.	Name of Watershed	Name of President	Name of Secretary
1.	Mohari Kalan	Shri Phool Chand	Smt. Santosh Kumari
2.	Chand Sarai	Shri Ganga Ram	Shri Neeraj Kumar
3.	Maghua	Shri Satya Nam	Shri Ram Kishor
4.	Dakhinwara	Shri Ram Kishor	Smt. Ranjana Chowdhary
5.	Annaiya Khargpur	Shri Pancham	Shri Sarvesh Kumar Gupta
6.	Chakgajaria	Shri Jagdish	Shri Laxmi kant
7.	Madhav Maukalan	Shri Sri Ram	Shri Nanhkau
8.	Kewali	Shri Awadh Lal	Shri Prashand Chand
9.	Raipur Sadra	Shri Ram Naresh	Shri Sunil Kumar
10.	Sonai Kajehra	Shri Gaya Prasad	Shri Anil Kumar
11.	Mitauli Adampur	Shri Vinod Kumar	Shri Chowdhry Pradeep Singh
12.	Mahura Kalan	Shri Raheshwari	Shri Awadhesh
13.	Bhaura Kalan	Shri Shan Bahadur	Smt. Devmati
14.	Gomi Khera	Smt. Vidhya Vati	Shri Brijesh Singh
15.	Ghuskar	Smt. Meena Kumari	Shri Gokaran Prasad
16.	Salampur	Shri R. Kishor Rawat	Shri Satya Prakash Bhim
17.	Chamartolia	Smt. Vimla Devi	Shri Ramesh Kumar
18.	Jahangirpur	Shri Balak	Shri Veeresh Kumar
19.	Adampur Naubasta	Shri Tiwari Prasad	Shri Jagdish Prasad
20.	Sithauli Kalan	Shri Jagdish Prasad	Shri Pradiwt Pal Puri

Source : B.S.A. Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi ka Talab, at Lucknow.

10.WC/WA ACCOUNTS AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FUND:

Watershed Committee accounts has been opened, under the Integrated Wasteland Development Project, in district Lucknow. It has been informed by the BSA Sharda Nahar Pranali and confirmed from the documents, that each

39299

Watershed Committee has its own account. In this way, twenty accounts in total were opened, one account for each Watershed Committee in Rajdhani Nagar Sahkari Bank Ltd., Vikas Nagar, Lucknow. It has been found that a sum of Rs.154.89 lakh have been released for the 20 WC/WA to open their saving bank accounts in the Sahkari Bank. An amount of Rs. 150.73 lakh have been utilized to execute project work and a total amount of Rs.4.16 lakh have been found as remaining amount in the account of WC/WA as on July 31st 2002. Particulars regarding the WC/WA Accounts have been given in Table-7. The WC/WA are keeping accounting for the persons, those who are being engaged in the execution of project work.

**Table-7 Particulars of WC/WA Accounts
(upto 31.07.2002)**

S.N.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Name of the Bank
1.	Number of WC	Number	20	Rajdhani Nagar Sahkari Bank Ltd., Vikas Nagar, Lucknow
2.	Numbr of A/c	Number	20	
3.	Released Amount	Rs. in Lakh	154.89	
4.	Expenditure	Rs. in Lakh	150.73	
5.	Balance	Rs. in Lakh	4.16	

Source : B.S.A. Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi ka Talab, at Lucknow.

Keeping in view, to generate employment at local level, maximum physical work of the Integrated Watershed Development Project work like-formation of check Dams Peripheral/Marginal Bunds, Lateral Bunds, Construction of Ponds, Community development work and maintenance of

wells in the village, were executed by local people and landless labourers. This fact has been confirmed at the time of field survey from the local people, farmers, Gram Pradhans of the concerning villages and watersheds and the members of Watershed Committees/ Associations.

Under the Integrated Wasteland Development Project, Watershed Development Fund (WDF) accounts have been opened for 20 watersheds in Rajdhani Nagar, Sahkari Bank, Vikas Nagar, Lucknow, with a total opening amount of Rs.60370.00 on 16, November 2000. According to the information provided by the BSA, Sharda Nahar Pranali, BKT, at Lucknow an interest of Rs.46.00 have also earned and amount has been fixed in the same bank in Lucknow (Table-8).

Table-8: Watershed Development Fund Account
(upto 31.07.2002)

S.N.	Item	Quantity	Name of Bank	Opened on
1.	Number of WDF	1	Rajdhani Nagar Sahkari Bank Ltd., Vikas Nagar, Lucknow	16.11.2000
2.	Numbr of A/c	20		
3.	Released Amount	60370.00		
4.	Expenditure	46.00		
5.	Balance	60416.00		

Source : B.S.A. Sharda Nahar Pranali, Bakshi ka Talab, at Lucknow.

This Watershed Development Fund will be utilized in the maintenance of assets on community land for common use after completion of project period. Work taken up for individual benefits shall not be eligible for repair or maintenance out of this fund.

11. ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PROJECT :

It has been found that the role of women in execution of the Integrated Wasteland Development Project was not significant in Gosaiganj block of district Lucknow. Only one female self-help group has been reported so far, which is newly formed group and engaged in dairy farming work. No female worker or labour is found in the execution of fieldwork. Although, few new female self-help groups are going to be constituted, as efforts are going on. Although, Project Implementation Agency (PIA), with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT), had made their efforts to make the active and positive involvement of women in the execution of project work. It has been reported that 2 Jila Parishad Female Members, 25 Female members of Block Development committee, 4 female Watershed Adhyksh, 3 Watershed Secretary, 40 volunteer, 5 in users group and 24 Gram Pradhan (female), were having their opinion and taking active part in the execution of project work. Although, more efforts and emphasis are required by the Project Implementation Agency (PIA), Watershed Development Team (WDT) and District rural Development Authority (DRDA) in this directions.

12. USERS AND SELF-HELP GROUPS :

Under the supervision of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), 20 Watershed Association, 240 user's groups and 20 self-help groups have been constituted in Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district. The total number of user's groups are 17,217. These watershed users groups have been constitute in the watershed area, with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT). All the numbers of these groups are having their land holding with the watershed areas. A

sum of Rs. 60416.00 has been fixed in the bank for a period of 4 years, for the repair and maintenance and other required and necessary work after the completion of the project.

It has been found that at initial level 20 self-help groups have been constituted by Project Implementing Agency (PIA), with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT) in the Watershed area of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow. Out of these 20 self-help groups, 19 self-help groups were male groups and only one self-help group was found in which female was also the member of the group. The details of 20 self-help groups have been illustrated in Table-9

Table-9: Details of Self-help Groups in IDWP, Gosaiganj, Lucknow

SL. NO.	Name of Water-shed	Name of self-help Group	Name of President	Total No. of members	Loan given from revolving fund (Rs.)	Remarks
1.	Mohari Kalan	Sheep Polan	Sri Umashankar	10	-	Stoped
2.	Chand Sarai	Dugdh Utpadak	Sri Raman Kumar	17	1995.00	Working
3.	Maghua	Pttal Utpadan	Sri Shakti Deen	10	-	Working
4.	Dakhinwara	Dugdh Utpadan	Sri Chandra Bhan	10	-	Stoped
5.	Annaiya Khargpur	Pattal Utpadan	Sri Kashi Prasad	12	-	Working
6.	Chakgajaria	Maun Utpadan	Sri Ayodhya Prasad	12	-	Stoped
7.	Madhav Maukalan	Dugdh Utpadan	Sri Siya Ram	12	-	Stoped.
8.	Kewali	Dugdh Utpadan	Sri Sanjay Singh	17	19950.00	Working
9.	Raipur Sadra	Dugdh Utpadan	Sri Abhimanyu	17	19950.00	Working
10.	Sonai Kajehra	Dairy S.H.G.	Sri Ram Lakhan	10	-	Stoped
11.	Mitauli Adampur	Murgi Palan	Sri Ram Sagar	10	-	Stoped
12.	Mahura Kalan	Dugdh Utpadan	Sri Umesh Kumar	12	-	Stoped
13.	Bhaura Kalan	Schooter S.H.G.	Sri Rakesh Kumar	10	-	Working
14.	Gomi Khera	Tailoring S.H.G.	Sri Bhagwati	10	-	Stoped
15.	Ghuskar	Maun Baush	Sri Sher Khan	10	-	Working
16.	Salampur	Kumhar S.H.G.	Sri Puttilal	10	-	Not in progress
17.	Chamartolia	Dugdh Utpadan	Sri Ram Chandra	12	-	Working
18.	Jahangirpur	Murgi Palan	Sri Om Prakash	10	-	Stoped
19.	Adampur Naubasta	Maun Baush	Sri Hans Raj	10	-	Working
20.	Sithauli Kalan	Tailoring S.H.G.	Sri Narang Singh	10	-	Stoped
		20	20	231	59850.00	

Source : B.S.A. Officer, Lucknow



Plate : 1 President Mr. Hansraj and Secretary Mr. Nomilal of Maun Baush SHG, Showing Bee Keeping work to evaluator Dr. R.C. Tyagi at Adampur Naubasta village/watershed in Gosaiganj block, Lucknow.

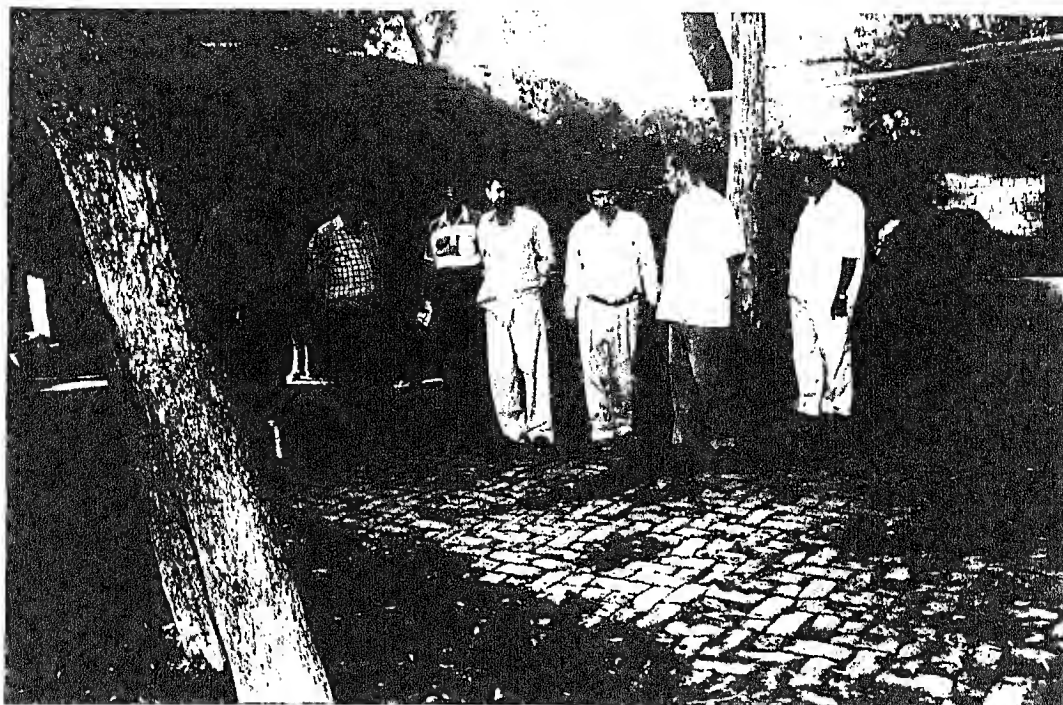


Plate : 2 President Mr. R.C. Verma and Secretary Mr. Kamal Kishore of Dugdh Utpadak SHG, showing Dairy Work in Chamartoliya village/watershed of Gosaiganj block, Lucknow



Plate : 3 Dugdh Utpadak Self-help Group of Raipur Sadra, Gosaiganj block, Lucknow.

The performances of three self-help groups have been checked at the time of field survey. These self-help groups were (I) Maun Bush S.H.G. in Adampur Naubasta Watershed, headed by Mr. Hans Raj and were performing Bee keeping (photoplate 1), (ii) Dugdh Utpadan SHG, in Chamartaliaya Watershed, headed by Mr. Ram Chandra, for dairy work (photoplate 2) and (iii) Dugdh Utpadan SHG in Raipur sadra watershed, president's name Mr. Abhimanyu, working for dairy (photoplate 3).

At the time of field survey in September, 2002, it has been found that out of a total 20 self-help groups, only 9 self-help groups were functioning and 11 groups were closed. The working self-help groups were (I) Dugdh Utpadak SHG in Chand Sarai Watershed (ii) Pattal Utpadan SHG in Maghna Watershed (iii) Pattal Utpadan SHG in Annaiya Khargapur Watershed, (iv) Dugdh Utpadan SHG in Kewli Watershed (v) Dugdh Utpadan SHG in Raipur Sadra Watershed (vi) Shooter SHG in Baura Kalan Watershed (vii) Maun Bash SHG (Bee-keeping) in Ghuskai Watershed (viii) Dugdh Utpadan SHG in Chamar talia watershed and (ix) Maun Baush SHG (Bee Keeping) in Aampur Naubasta Watershed (see Table 9). It has been found that other 11 self-help Groups, were not homogenous and could not survive.

It has been found that all the member of users groups and 9 self-help groups were trained in maintenance of soil and water conservation work. They have also taken part in executed work of the project at the field level by

performing physical labour or by arranging labour for measurement work. On the other hand only 9 self-help groups could survive out of 20 SHG in all the Watershed of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow and was not sufficient in number. According to the norms, about 50 percent of villagers, i.e. who are directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed should generally be enrolled as members of atleast one self-help group. So more emphasis require to constitute sizeable number of self-help groups in the Watershed area of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district. It has also been found that the President and Secretary of the groups were not properly maintaining the records of SHGs. The records, of each SHG i.e. meeting registers, Bank Pass books, personal pass book of individual member of the group and proceeding register etc., should be checked by WDT, every month and must be upto-date.

An amount of Rs.59,850/- has been sanctioned as loan from revolving fund and distributed equally among three self-help groups namely (1) Dugdh Utpadak SHG, in Chand Sarai Watershed (2) Dugdh Utpadak SHG, in Kewli Watershed and (3) Dugdh Utpadak SHG, in Raipur Sadra Watershed. Each self-help group had received an amount of Rs.19,950/- as loan from revolving fund to improve their dairy farming on collective basis(table 9). Although, the prescribed norm regarding the maximum loan limit from revolving fund is Rs.10,000/- for each self-help group but in all these three cases the sanctioned amount was on higher side. PIA should take care of it and also timely recovery of this loan amount must be assured.

13. DETAILS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORK :

The information regarding the community organisation work has been gathered from the records of BSA, Sharda Nahar Pranali, BKT at Lucknow. It has been found that different types of community development work, were performed by PIA in 20 watersheds of Gosaiganj block. A total amount of Rs.20.93 lakh has been spent on community development work, upto July 31, 2002. The details of community organisation work and expenditure made on it, is given in table 10.

Table-10: Details of Community Organistion Work
(upto 31.07.2002)

S.N.	Name of Watershed	Executed Work	Expendlture (in lakh)
1.	Moharikalan	Repairing of road (community road)	0.80
2.	Chand Sarai	Chabutra, wall, repairing of road & temple	1.20
3.	Maghua	Temple and road repairing	1.07
4.	Dakhinwara	Kharanja road repairing work	1.41
5.	Anniya Khargapur	White washing, kharanja community road	1.15
6.	Chak gajaria	Chabutra and kharanja road	0.90
7.	Madhav Maukalan	Chabutra, while wash & road repairing work	1.03
8.	Kewli	Connecting road, white wash	1.10
9.	Raipur Sadra	Well-repairing, culvert, chanutra, road repairing work	0.78
10.	Saurai Kajehra	Chabutra, road kharanja repairing work	1.01
11.	Mitauli Adampur	Repairing of road, temple, chabutra	0.95
12.	Mahura Kalan	Chabutra of temple and repairing work	1.11
13.	Bhaura Kalan	Kharanja, 360m.	1.20
14.	Gomikera	Kharanja 122m., well repairing work	1.14
15.	Ghuskar	Chanutra, kharanja 156 m.	1.16
16.	Salempur	143x86 m. chabutra of Devi Temple	1.08
17.	Chamartolia	121.6 m.F.	0.97
18.	Jahangirpur	School boundry wall	0.95
19.	Adampur Naubasta	Khranja road 216 m.	1.03
20.	Sithauli Kalan	Kharanja road 200 m.	0.89
Total			20.93

Source : B.S.A. Office, Sharda Nahar Pranali, Lucknow

The total sanctioned amount for the completion of Community Organization Work upto the mid-term was Rs. 22.13 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 20.93 lakhs were spent for the execution of community organization work upto July 31, 2002. The

remaining amount in the Community Organization Fund was found Rs.1.20 lakh. Some of the executed work, which has been performed by PIA from Community Development Fund, was examined by us in different Watersheds and villages of Gosaiganj Block. The repairing work of Devi Mandir's platform and its surrounding wall at Salenipur Watershed in Rasoolpur village (photoplate 4), costing Rs. 26,448/- Kharanja road of Rasoolpur village (photoplate 5) costing Rs.59,761/- of 179 metres, flooring of Primary School Mahomoodpur, costing Rs.4,208/- (photoplate 6), boundary wall of Junior High School in Jahangirpur Watershed (photoplate 7) costing Rs. 41,653/- of 31.5 metres, clearing of the well and repairing of its surrounding platform at Mahmoodpur village (photoplate 8) costing Rs. 2,609/- and repairing of the temple and its platform (photoplate 9) costing Rs. 4,419/- were performed by PIA from Community Development Fund and has been checked by evaluator during the field visit.

The performance of the Community organization work by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) has been found satisfactory in Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district. The village community is also taking interest and active part in the decision-making process as well as in the execution of project work. At the same time, it is advisable that there must be some painting work or holdings at the place where work (check road, Kharanja road, repairing work etc.) has been performed by PIA, mentioning the name of the project and name of performing agency, which has not been found at the time of field survey. By doing this, it can be distinguished easily and clearly, that the work is completed by PIA, under Integrated Wasteland Development Project as other agencies and projects were also performing the same type of work (like approach road, Kharanja road etc.) in the same area from different funds.



Plate : 4 Platform of a temple in Salempur Watershed of Rasoolpur village was constructed by PIA from C.D. Fund.



Plate : 5 Kharanja Road of Salempur Watershed in Rasoolpur village (179 metres) were constructed from C.D. Fund.



Plate : 6 Flooring of a Primary-school in village Mahmoodpur of Jahangirpur Watershed were performed by PIA from C.D. fund.



Plate : 7 Boundary wall of a Primary school (31.5 metres) in Jahangirpur Watershed was build by PIA from C.D. Fund.

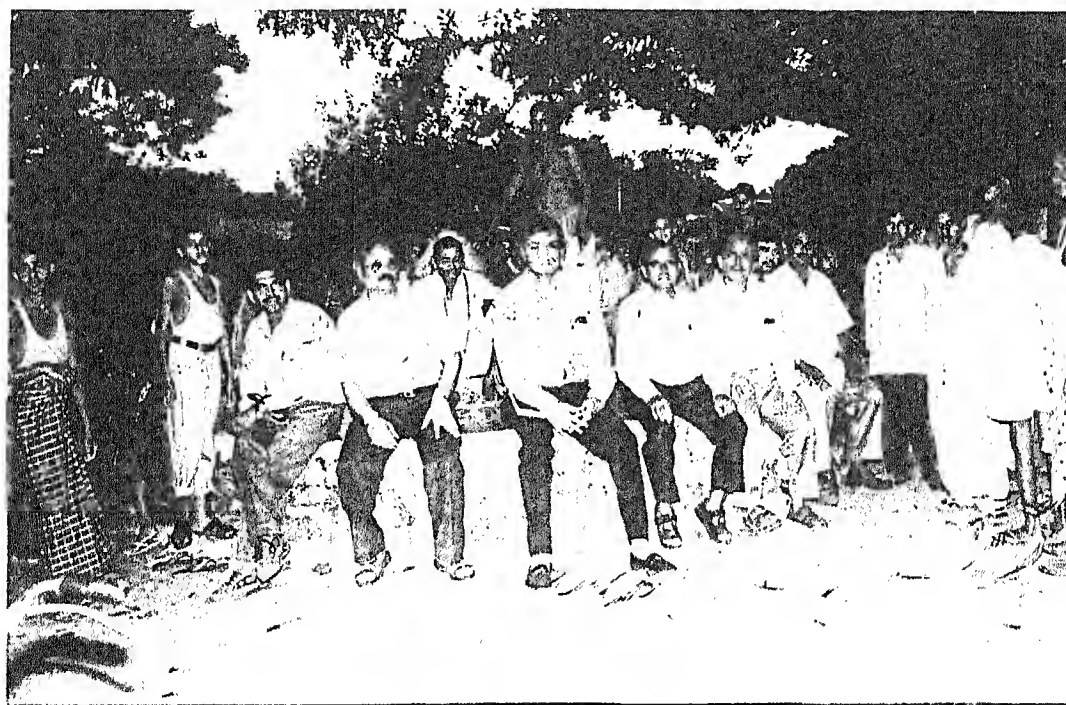


Plate : 8 Maintenance and repairing work of a well in Jahangir Watershed, performed by PIA from C.D. Fund.

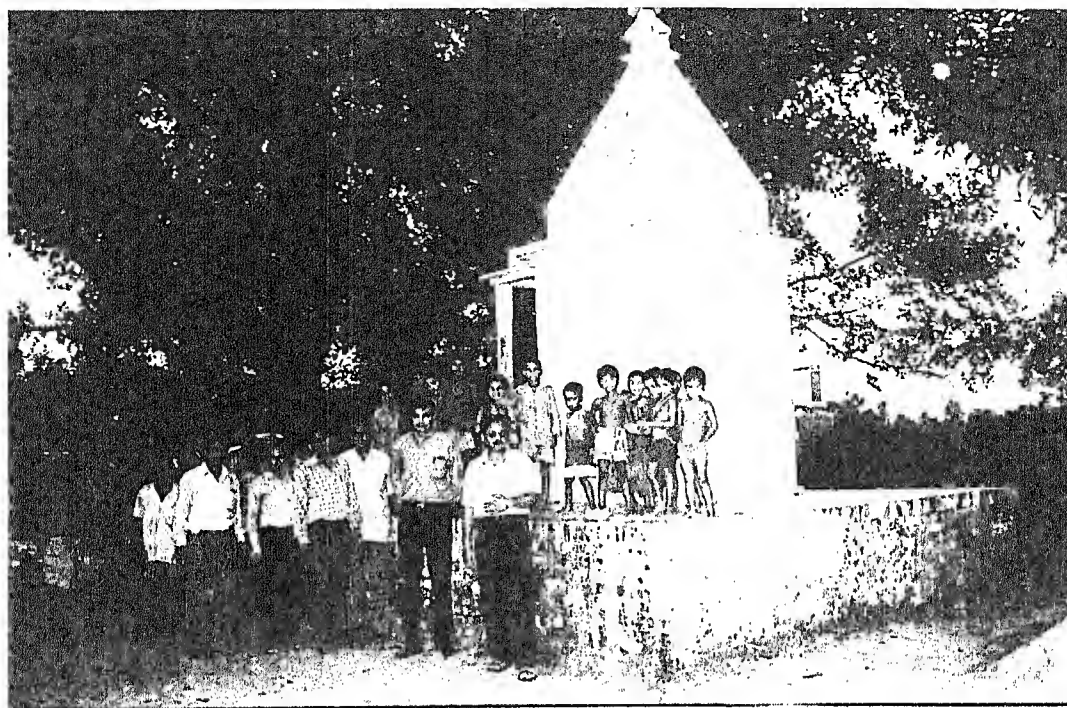


Plate : 9 Temple repairing work and platform of the temple, constructed from C.D. Fund in Mahmoodpur village.

14. TRAINING, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY :

The total number of beneficiaries of all kind of training programme were 17217. The document regarding the training programmes, which have been provided by the BSA, Sharda Nahar, Bakshi Ka Talab, at Lucknow, shows that the total available amount for the training was Rs.17.79 lakhs and Rs. 13.34 lakhs were spent on the different kinds of training programmes held in the twenty watersheds of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow. In the budget of training programme, it has been found that a balance of RS. 4.45 lakh were stills lying unused. It has been found that during the first phase of the Integrated Wasteland Development Project, 69 training programmes were conducted at different Watersheds of Gosaiganj block. All the training programmes were conducted by the departmental officers of PIA like, BSA, Deputy Director, J.Es and supported by the three experts of DPAP Lakhimpur and Sitapur unit, namely Mr. U.P. Singh, Mr. Sripal Singh and Mr. Khan. The beneficiaries of these training programmes were President, Secretary and other members of self-help groups, users groups and members of Watershed Associations etc. The main features of the training programme were (1) How to work for total development of the project area (2) Importance of self-help groups and users groups (3) functions of community and its work (4) methods of soil conservation work (5) soil testing (6) seed treatment (7) Rotation of crops (8) Combined farming (9) Mixed cropping (10) Crop circle and (11) Maintenance of the executed work of Community and soil conservation work. The remaining amount of RS. 4.45 lakh for further training programme, allotted to " Krishi

Prasar Prashikshan Kendra", Lucknow. Though, no training programme could be organized by this training center so far, due to some technical problems. Although, PIA is trying to resolve this and letter has been written to DRDA and Government regarding this matter but still direction are awaited. So remaining amount of Rs. 4.45 lakh is still laying unused in the account of training center.

As far as publicity and extension work is concerned, it has been found that the attention paid by PIA on this particular work, was not sufficient. A very little work has been performed so far in this director. It is advisable that banners, holdings, boards and paintings of slogans-showing details of the project programmes and benefits of it, should be placed in the concerning watersheds and villages at the right places. It develops a good atmosphere for the Watershed Development Project in the area.

15. SOIL CONSERVATION WORK, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA AND PERFORMANCE OF PIA :

An intensive field survey has been made to examine the sustainable development of the project area and overall performance of the Project Implementation Agencies (PIA), which were shown by them on document. All the records and maps relating to the Integrated Wasteland Development project, were checked carefully on the spot. It has been found that the ravines and slopes were not very steep and deep in any village of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district. The rolling and undulating topography with light slopes resulted in erosion and situation in reservoir. Under the soil conservation

work, check dams (CD), Peripheral Bunds/ marginal buns and lateral Bunds were constructed to resolve this problem. Approach road, ponds are also constructed under the head of work fund. The total amount of work fund, which was sanctioned to execute the work, was Rs.132.76 lakhs. It has been found that Rs.129.80 were used to execute the work and Rs. 2.96 lakh were in the account of work fund upto July 31, 2002. The details of work fund (Soil conservation work) is given in Table 11.

Table -11: Details of Soil Conservation Work
(upto July 21,2002)

S.N.	Name of Watershed	Nature of work	Expenditure (in lakhs)
1.	Moharikalan	Tank and CRB	6.05
2.	Chand Sarai	F.B.,C.R.B and Tank	7.55
3.	Maghua	F.B., C.R.B and CD	6.29
4.	Dakhinwara	Tank	6.40
5.	Anniya Khargapur	F.B. and C.R.B	7.12
6.	Chak gajaria	F.B. and C.R.B	6.71
7.	Madhav Maukalan	F.B., C.R.B and C.D.	7.27
8.	Kewli	Tank C.R.B. and Drain	6.58
9.	Raipur Sadra	F.B. and C.R.B	5.82
10.	Saurai Kajehra	F.B. and C.R.B	6.22
11.	Mitauli Adampur	F.B. and C.R.B	6.06
12.	Mahura Kalan	F.B. ,C.R.B Tank and C.D.	6.68
13.	Bhaura Kalan	C.D. and C.B.	6.61
14.	Gomikera	C.D. , C.R.B. and Tank	7.31
15.	Ghuskar	C.B. and C.R.B.	6.79
16.	Salempur	C.B. and C.R.B	6.41
17.	Chamartolia	C.B. , C.R.B and Tank	5.80
18.	Jahangirpur	M.B. and C.R.B.	6.41
19.	Adampur Naubasta	C.R.B., C.D. and Tank	6.54
20.	Sithauli Kalan	C.R.B. and Tank	5.18
Total			129.80

Source : B.S.A. Office, Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow

Some soil conservation work like-check Dams (CD) Ponds, check road (CRB) and Marginal/lateral Bunds were checked by evaluator at the time of field survey. A check dam of 255 meters in Lakhpeda village of Ghuskar Watershed was constructed from work fund and Rs. 30,300/- were spent on it (photoplate 10). Another check dam of 16 metres in length was constructed in Rs. 2,533/- in the Rahmat Nagar village of Gomikher Watershed (photoplate 11). A pond in village Kurriyans, watershed chandarai, covering an area of 60 by 50 metres was constructed with a cost of Rs. 1,17,320/- from work fund (photoplate 12). A pond of Bajghiya village in Adampur Naubasta watershed was also built for the irrigation purposes of 90 by 90 metres costing Rs. 3,16,803/- and found in good condition with full of water (photoplate 13). This pond was also made from work fund.

In seventeen watersheds, check or approach roads have been constructed from work fund. One check road (CRB) in Dalpatkhara village of Aniya Khargapur Watershed of 1585 metres was constructed with a cost of Rs. 2,27,766/- and checked by evaluator (photoplate 14). Two check dams (CD) one in Gomikhera watershed of 41 metres costing Rs. 10,565/- (photoplate 15) and another in Chamartalia watershed of 35 metres cost Rs. 7,822/- (photoplate 16), were checked by evaluator and found in good condition. One marginal Bund (MB) of Ghuskar watershed was also examined, which was also constructed from work fund. The length of the MB was 1377 metres and was constructed with the investment of Rs. 44,665/- (photoplate 17).



Plate : 10 Mr. Bindeshwari Singh, Asstt. Soil Conservation Inspector, showing a map of a C.d. to Dr. R.C. Tyagi, Evaluator, at Ghuskar Watershed in Lakhpede village. Length of C.D. 255 metres, cost 30,000/- from Work Fund.



Plate :11 A check Dam of 16 metres, cost of 2,533/- from Work Fund at Gomikhera, Watershed in Rahmat Nagar was shown by Mr. S.C.Srivastava, B.S.A. Lucknow.



Plate : 12 A Pond was constructed from Work Fund in Kurriyani village of Chand Sarai Watershed. Size of Pond - 60x50 with a cost Rs. 1,17,320/-.

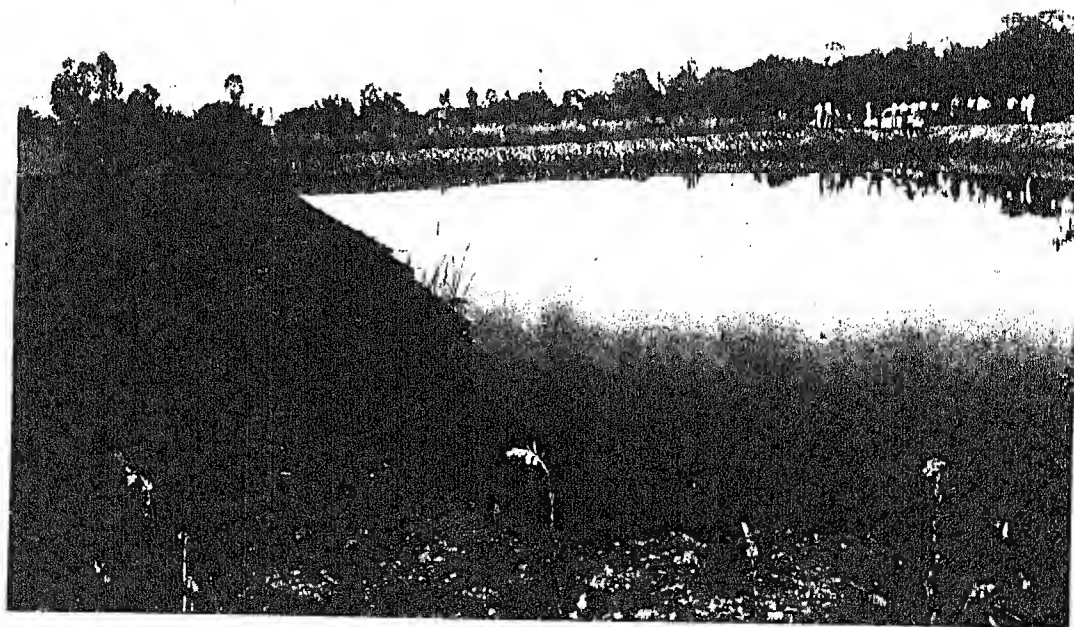


Plate : 13 A Pond of Bhojgiya village of Adampur Nawbasta Watershed of 90x90 metres in size with a cost of Rs.3,16,803/- from Work Fund.

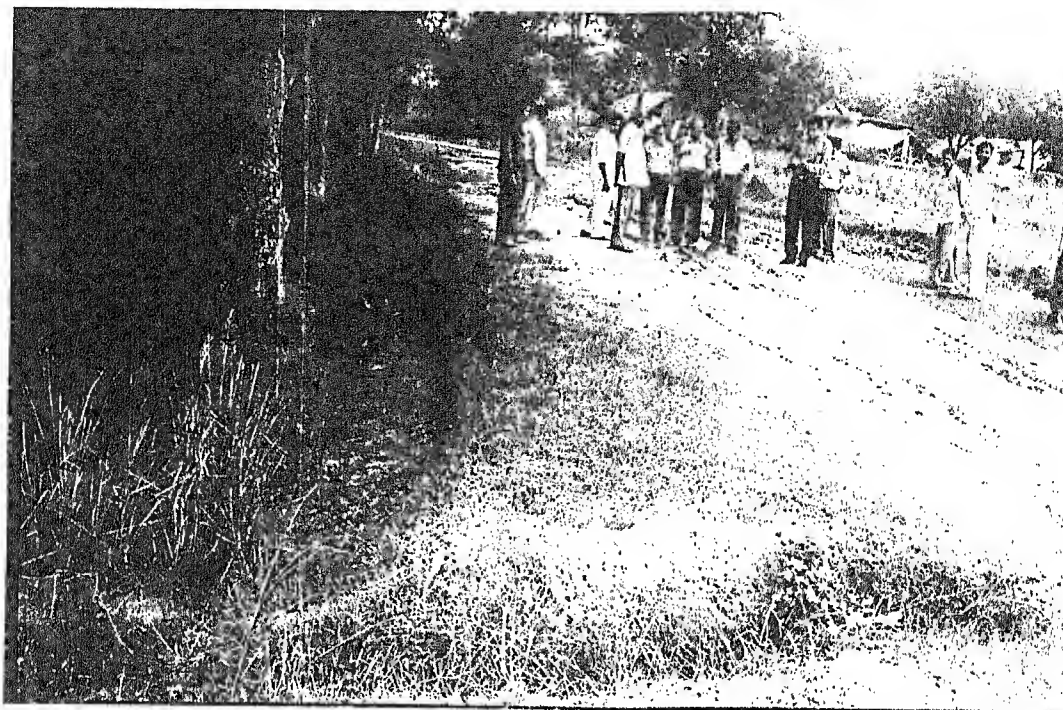


Plate : 14 Chak Road (CRB) of Aniya Khargapur Watershed in Dalpat Khera Village, constructed from Work Fund. Length 1585 metres, Cost Rs. 227,766/-



Plate : 15 A Check Dam of Gomikhera Watershed in Rahmat Nagar village was constructed from Work Fund with a cost Rs.10,565/- length 41 metres.

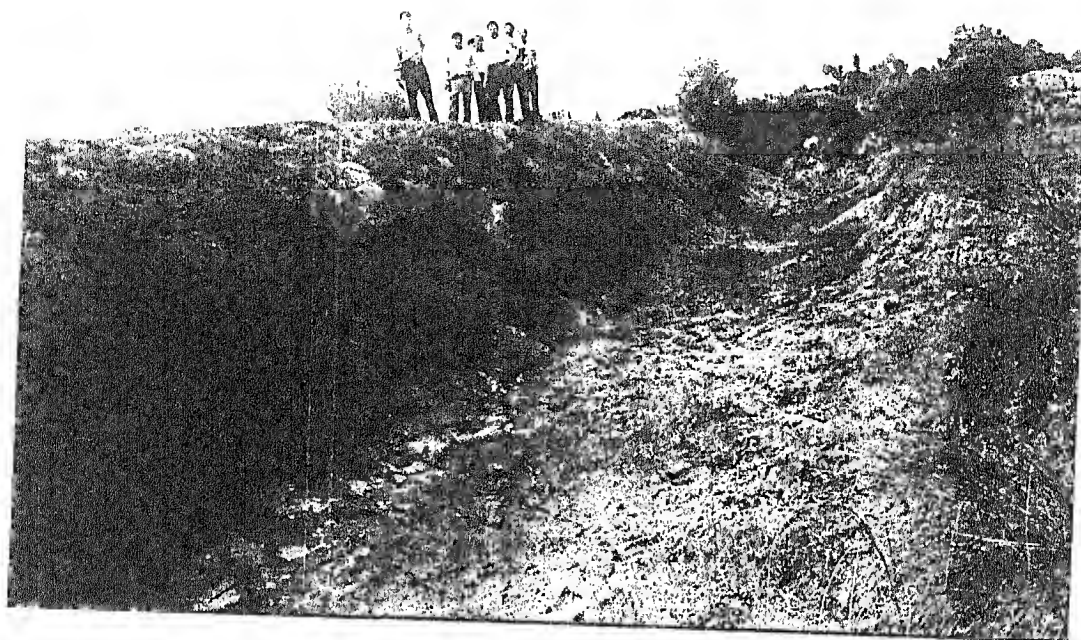


Plate : 16 A C.D. of Chamartolia Watershed/village was performed by Work Fund with a cost of Rs.7,822/- length 35 metres.



Plate : 17 Marginal Bund (MB) of Ghuskar Watershed in Lakhpeda Village. Length 1377 metres, cost 44,665/- was constructed from Work Fund.

16. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS :

Under the Integrated Wasteland Development Project, the entire physical targeted area (upto mid term) was 4443 hectares and for the treatment of this area an amount of Rs.199.20 lakhs were sanctioned. It has been found that the physical area, which was treated upto July 31, 2002 was 4064.52 hectares and for the treatment of this area an amount of Rs. 183.57/- lakhs was spent. It has also been found that an amount of Rs. 15.63 Lakhs could not be utilized upto July 31, 2002. The maximum physical work has been performed by the PIA in Mohari Kalan Watershed, where targeted area was 190 hectares and amount sanctioned was Rs.8.54 lakh. In this watershed 187.48 hectares had been treated and an amount of Rs. 8.45 lakh were spent for the treatment of the area. Only 2.52 hectares, which has to be treated and only, Rs.9 thousand were found in the balance.

It has been found that the physical work in Jahangirpur Watershed could not reach upto the targeted point. The target area for this Watershed was 280 hectares with an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakh but only 235.35 hectares could be treated upto July 31, 2002 and Rs. 10.64 lakhs were spent for the treatment of the area. The remaining area for the treatment was found 44.65 hectares with a balance of Rs. 1.86 lakh. It has been informed by the Project Implementation Agency (PIA), that the area of Jahangirpur Watershed was very big as compare to the area of Mohri Kalan Watershed. Table 12 shows, the physical and financial achievement upto July 31, 2002.

Table -12: Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements

S.N.	Name of watershed	Target		Achievement		Balance	
		Physical (ha.)	Financial (lakh)	Physical (ha.)	Financial (lakh)	Physical (ha.)	Financial (lakh)
1.	Moharikalan	190.00	8.54	187.48	8.45	2.52	0.09
2.	Chand Sarai	245.00	11.01	234.35	10.57	10.65	0.44
3.	Maghua	210.00	9.43	196.47	8.86	13.53	0.57
4.	Dakhinwara	210.00	9.43	198.36	8.94	11.64	0.49
5.	Anniya Khargapur	255.00	11.46	224.21	10.12	30.79	1.34
6.	Chak gajaria	220.00	9.89	208.10	9.39	11.90	0.50
7.	Madhav Maukalan	240.00	10.79	230.79	10.41	9.21	0.38
8.	Kewli	225.00	10.11	218.34	9.85	6.66	0.26
9.	Raipur Sadra	200.00	8.99	180.34	8.14	19.66	0.85
10.	Saurai Kajehra	200.00	8.99	192.74	8.70	7.26	0.29
11.	Mitauli Adampur	210.00	9.46	189.34	8.56	20.66	0.90
12.	Mahura Kalan	230.00	10.28	208.35	9.42	21.65	0.86
13.	Bhaura Kalan	218.00	9.74	189.45	8.57	28.55	1.17
14.	Gomikera	250.00	11.17	211.25	9.55	38.75	1.62
15.	Ghuskar	235.00	10.50	194.35	8.79	40.65	1.71
16.	Salempur	215.00	9.61	185.10	8.37	29.90	1.24
17.	Chamartolia	200.00	8.94	194.35	8.79	5.65	0.15
18.	Jahangirpur	280.00	12.50	235.35	10.64	44.65	1.86
19.	Adampur Naubasta	220.00	9.84	216.05	9.77	3.95	0.07
20.	Sithauli Kalan	190.00	8.52	169.75	7.68	20.25	0.84
		4443.00	199.20	4064.52	183.57	378.48	15.63

Source : B.S.A. Officer, Bakshi Ka Talab at Lucknow

17. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS:

A total amount of Rs. 199.20 lakhs has been released to PIA so far, for the execution of Integrated Wasteland Development Project in Gosaiganj block of district Lucknow. This amount has been divided into four heads i.e. Work Component, Community Development, Training Expenses and Administrative Expenses. Work-wise distribution of funds, expenditure made on them and balance amount upto July 31, 2002 is given in table 13.

Table-13: Total Amount Received and Total Expenditure made on Integrated Wasteland Development Project, District Lucknow.

(upto July 31, 2002)

S.N.	Items	Amount received (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Remaining Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Work Component	132.76	129.80	2.96
2.	Community Development	22.13	20.93	1.20
3.	Training Expenses	17.79	13.34	4.45
4.	Administrative Expenses	26.52	19.50	7.02
TOTAL		199.20	183.57	15.63

Source : B.S.A. Sharda Nahar Pranali, Lucknow

It has been found that all the funds, those were sanctioned for the execution of project work, were properly utilized and the financial records of the accounts were found well maintained. The details of expenditure on items like work component, community development work and training programmes has also been provided to us, which has been described above in the report. Only the details of administrative expenses were not provided.

18 OVERALL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS :

All the Community Development work and soil conservation work like repairing of road, temple repairing work, community platform, Kharanja road, kutchha approach road (CRB), well repairing work, school boundary wall and construction of ponds have been performed by PIA, according to the approved work plan in the Watersheds of Gosaiganj block of Lucknow district. 9 ponds have been constructed in different watershed and were constructed in well-planned way. It would be fruitful for the project area in order to hold water in these ponds. Water may fetch for the agricultural purposes, for animals and would be a big sources to improve water table of the project area. At the time of field survey, it has been found that the condition of agricultural land of the project area improved due to the executed work. Soil and water erosion has been checked remarkably. It has been confirm from the local farmer that the condition of their farms have been improved. It has also came to know that the water level of the area has been improved. Although, year 2002 was a declare drought year and rainfall was very less then normal in 2002, even then ground water was available for the agriculture. As this was a mid-term evaluation of the project, it was not possible to measure the exact amount of increase in agricultural production in Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) area. A separate and deep impact assessment study of this project area is required to know that how much agricultural production increased and how much water table increased in Gosaiganj block of district Lucknow. The overall performance of DRDA, PIA and WDT in district Lucknow is found satisfactory.

This evaluation study recommends few suggestions for the performance of DRDA, PIA and WDT in second phase of the project, which should be treated carefully.

1. District Watershed Advisory Committee should be elongated. More experts from the different departments like Soil Conservation and Forest Departments and from Agriculture Research Centres, should be the members of the Advisory Committee and they should meet at least once in a month on a regular basis.
2. Check Dams, Marginal Bunds, Lateral Bund are required sodding on them.
3. Tree plantation is required on boundary area of the ponds and should be planted.
4. Contour ploughing is essential and required in the project area to minimize soil and water erosion. PIA should promote contour ploughing by taking help from local farmers.
5. It has been found that 20 self-help Groups were formed at the initial level of the project but at the time of field survey only 9 SHGs were working properly. More efforts require to open new Selp-Help Groups. Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) must emphasize to constitute more SHGs of homogeneous in nature, so they may continue smoothly. There registers, pass-books and other

documents should be examined at least once in a month by the President of WDT and the inspector of the concerning watershed.

6. Publicity work was not found upto the mark. Banners, holdings, boards and painting of slogans - showing details of the project programs and benefits of IWDP, should be placed in the villages at right places. It develops a good atmosphere for the IWDP in the area.
7. Nursery and plantation work was not found anywhere in the project area. Nursery may be develop on the community land with the help of local farmers and landless labourers.
8. The role of women in the execution of the project work, requires more attention by DRDA, PIA and WDT, as it was ;not found upto the mark.
9. Few Hand-pumps for the safe drinking water were required in villages of few watersheds. These hand-pumps should be installed from the Community Development Fund, according to the norms prescribed by the Government.
10. It has been observed from the documents those were shown by the PIA, that the first installment of Rs.66,67,000 (Rupees Sixty Six Lakhs and Sixty Seven thousand only) released to DRDA, by the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, New Delhi on March, 13, 2000 but this installment was released to Project Implementation Agency (PIA) after a gap of two months. It may be due to procedural delay but it should be avoided.